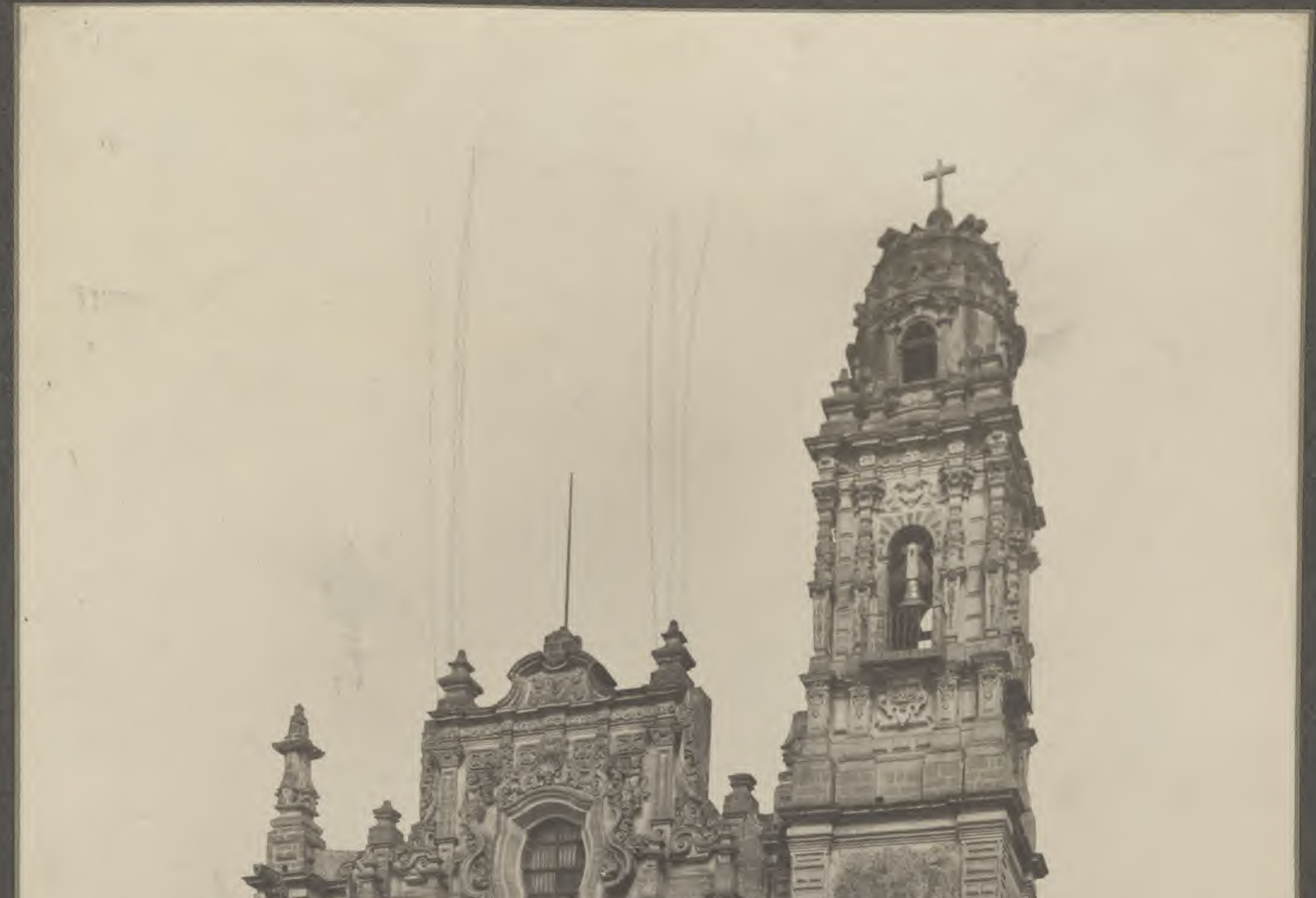

NUMBER 17 ] [ III VOLUME

# Church of la Santisima Trinidad

*CITY of MEXICO*

DATE 1755 ARCHITECT (PROBABLY) LORENZO RODRÍGUEZ STYLE CHURRIGUERESQUE

---

THIS great church is one of the most elaborate examples of its style in the national capital. Very notable is the symbolism embodied in the design for the crown of the tower, modelled upon the triple crown of the Papacy. The particular significance of this lies in the fact that the church belonged to the Congregation of St. Peter.

SEE Reference VOL. I, PAGE 116

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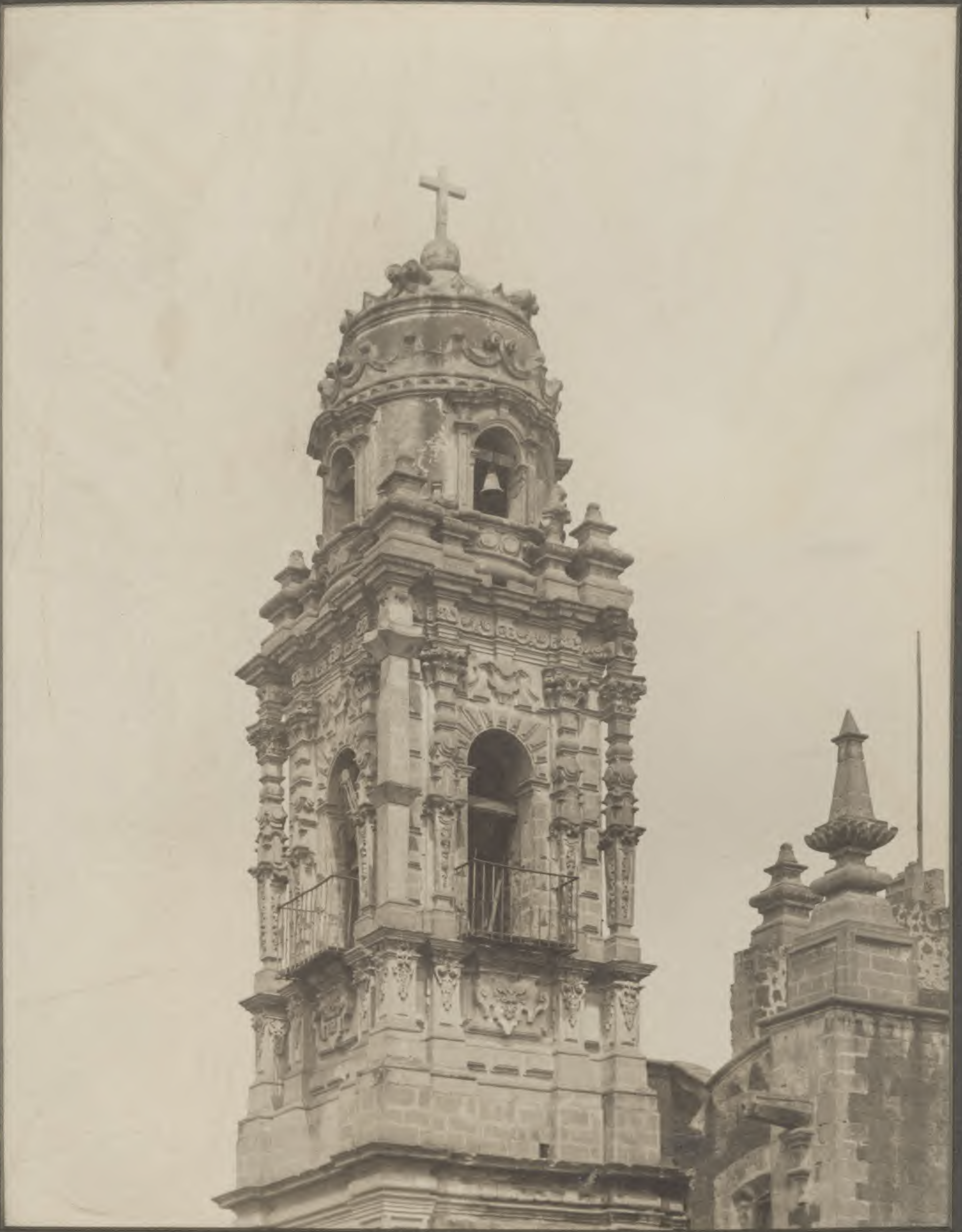

NUMBER 18] The Tower [ III VOLUME

# Church of la Santisima Trinidad

*CITY of MEXICO*

DATE 1755 ARCHITECT (PROBABLY) LORENZO RODRÍGUEZ STYLE CHURRIGUERESQUE

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NUMBER 19 ] The Dome [ III VOLUME

# Church of la Santisima Trinidad

*CITY of MEXICO*

DATE 1755 ARCHITECT (PROBABLY) LORENZO RODRÍGUEZ STYLE CHURRIGUERESQUE

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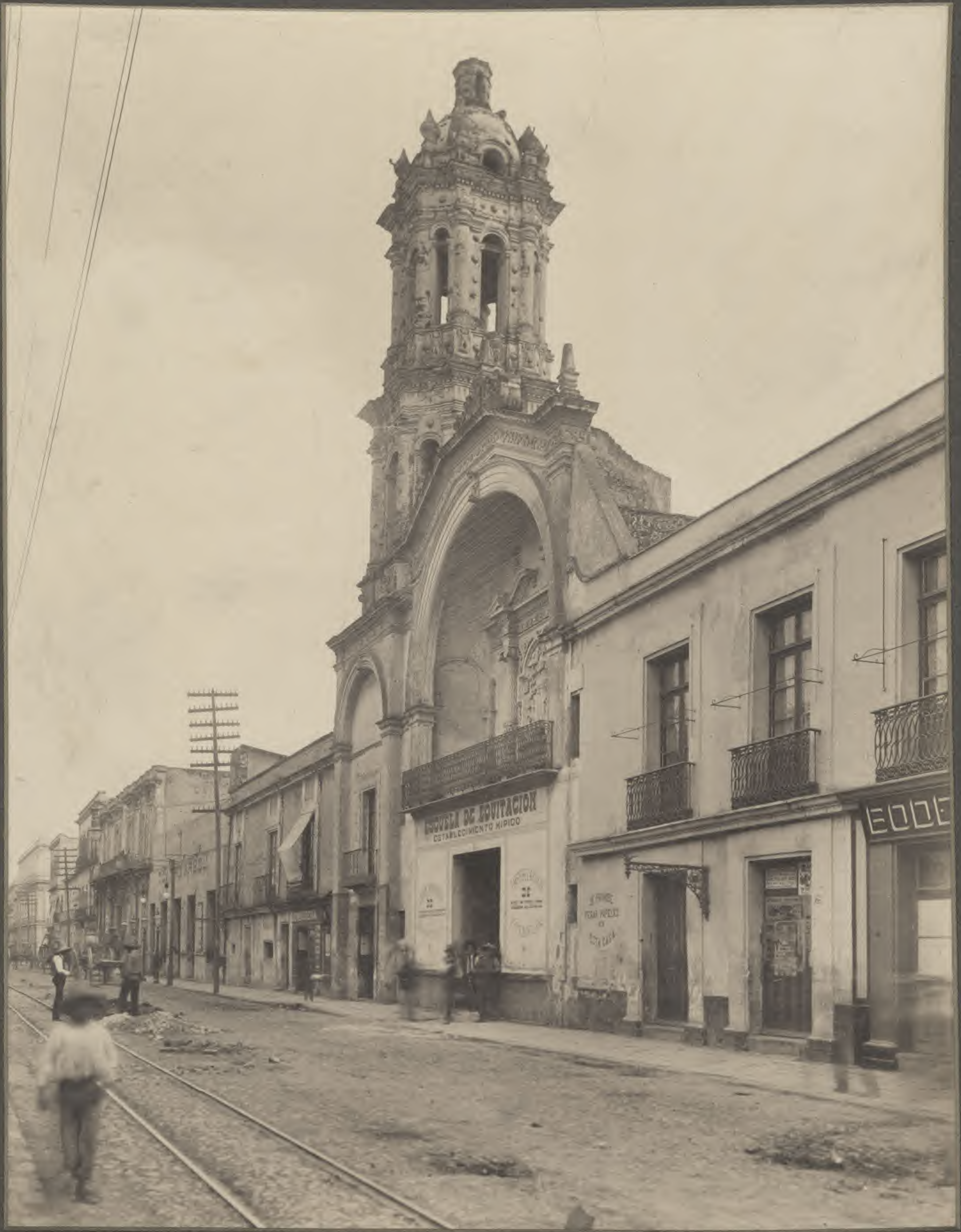
ESCUELA DE EQUITACION
ESTABLECIMIENTO HIPICO
SE PROHIBE
PEGAR PAPELES
EN
ESTA CASA
BODE

NUMBER 20] [III VOLUME

# Church Ruin

*CITY of MEXICO*

PERIOD 17th CENTURY STYLE SPANISH RENAISSANCE

---

THIS picturesque ruin is all that remains of a group of churches that belonged to the congregation of San Felipe Neri, afterwards removed to another section of the city. The tower and the remains of the façade make a beautiful monument, well worth preserving for public adornment.

SEE Reference VOL. I, PAGE 119

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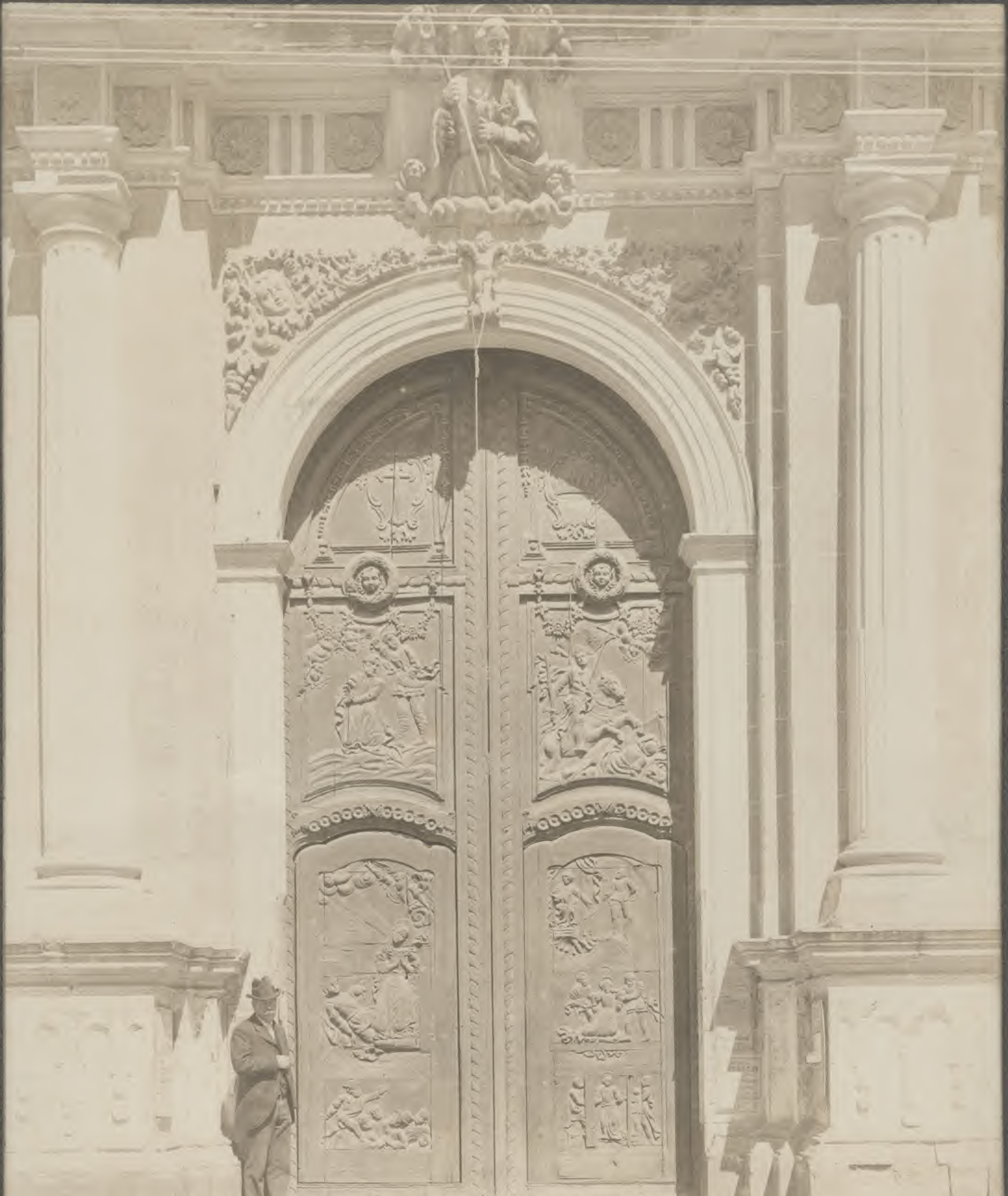

NUMBER 21 ] **Doors of South Entrance** [III VOLUME

# Convent Church of Santa Inez

*CITY of MEXICO*

PERIOD LATE 18th CENTURY STYLE SPANISH RENAISSANCE

THE specially interesting feature of this church consists of the two entrances. The great doors are decorated with low reliefs in wood, depicting scenes from the legend of Santa Inez.

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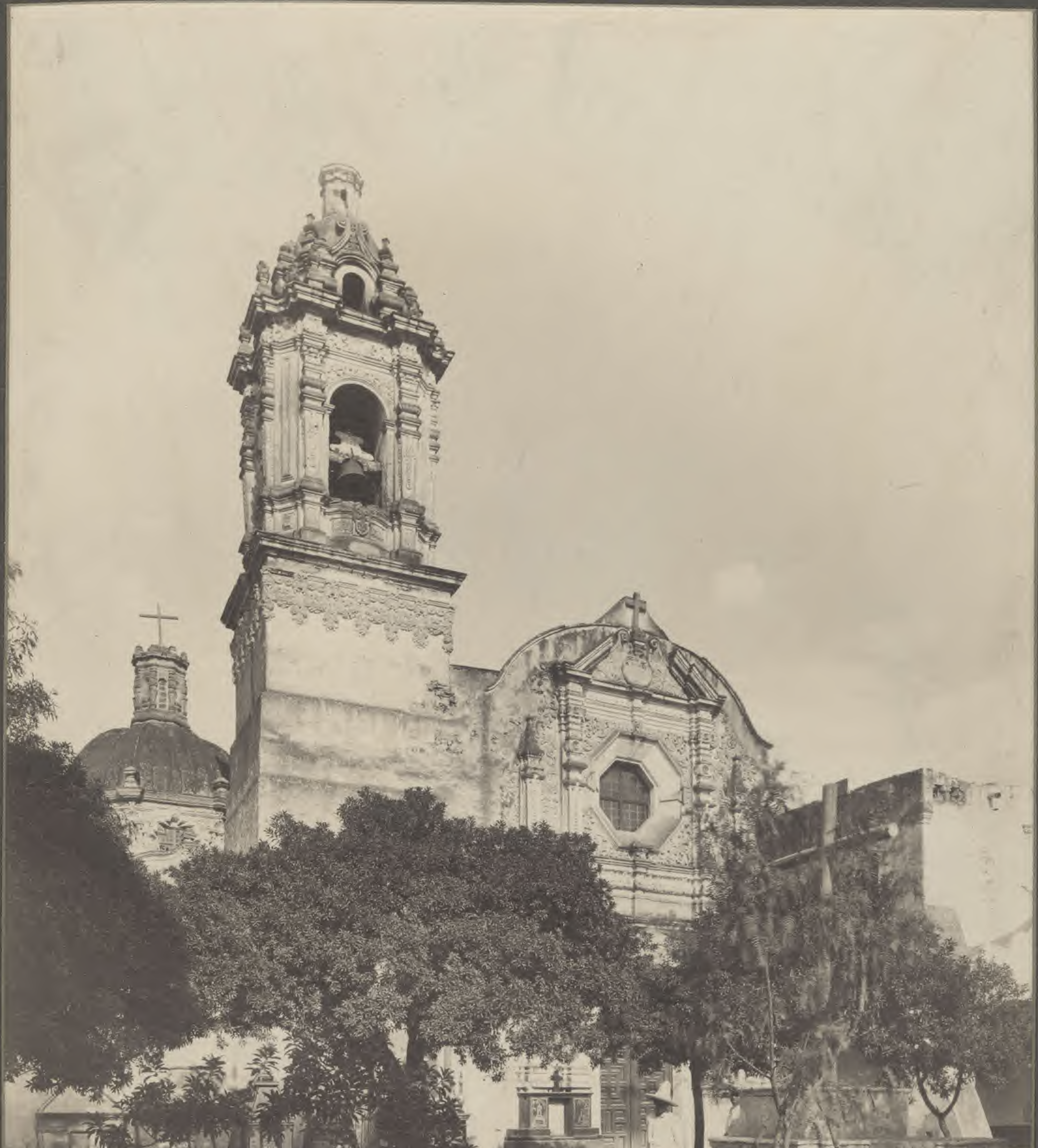

NUMBER 22] [III VOLUME

# Church of San Matias

*IXTACALCO, Federal District*

PERIOD 18th CENTURY STYLE CHURRIGUERESQUE

THIS church is the Parochial Temple of the Indian suburb on the Viga canal, southward of the capitol. The church was founded by the Franciscans over three centuries ago. Its rich external decorations are particularly interesting.

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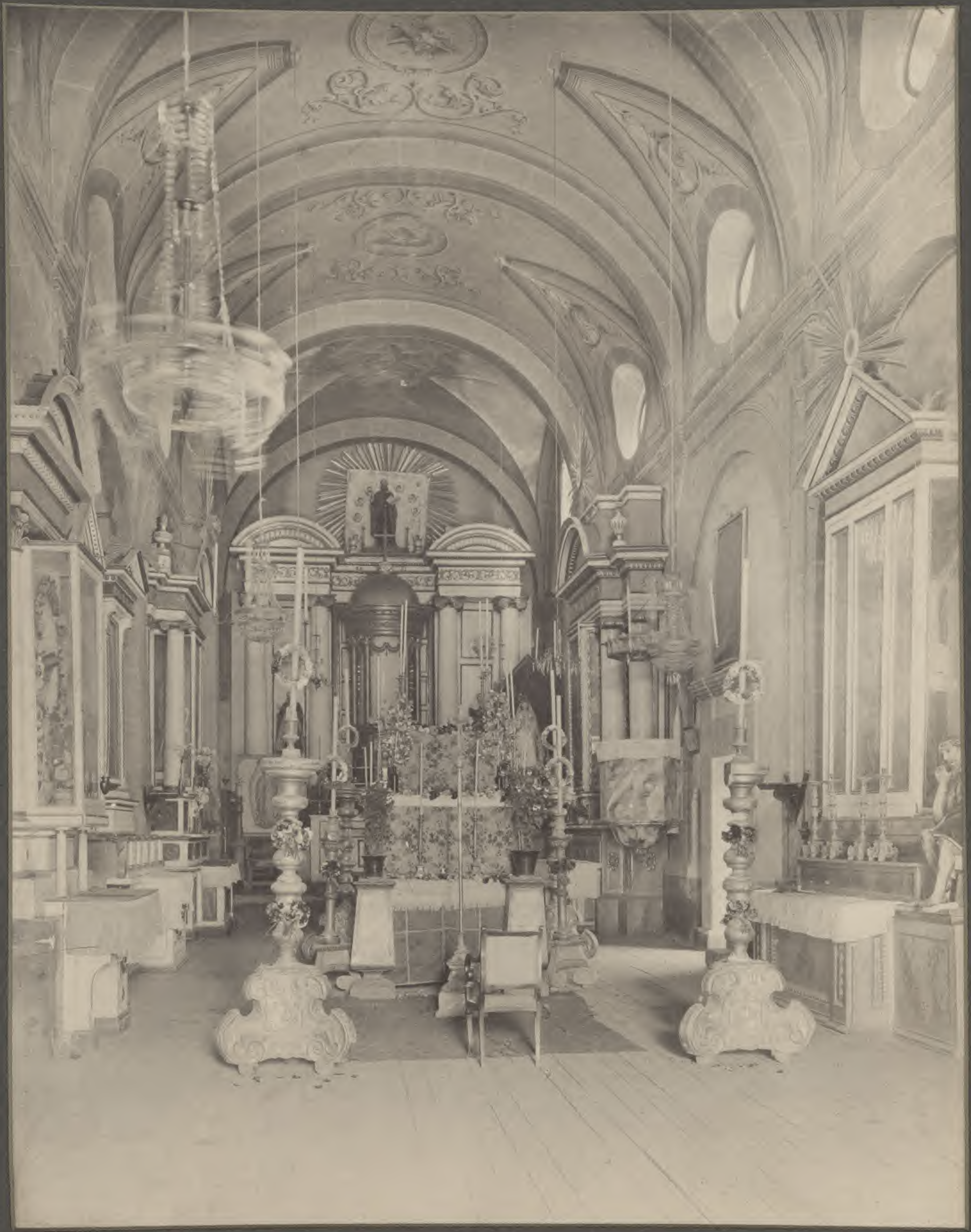

NUMBER 23] **The Interior** [III VOLUME

# Church of San Matias

*IXTACALCO, Federal District*

PERIOD 18th CENTURY STYLE CHURRIGUERESQUE

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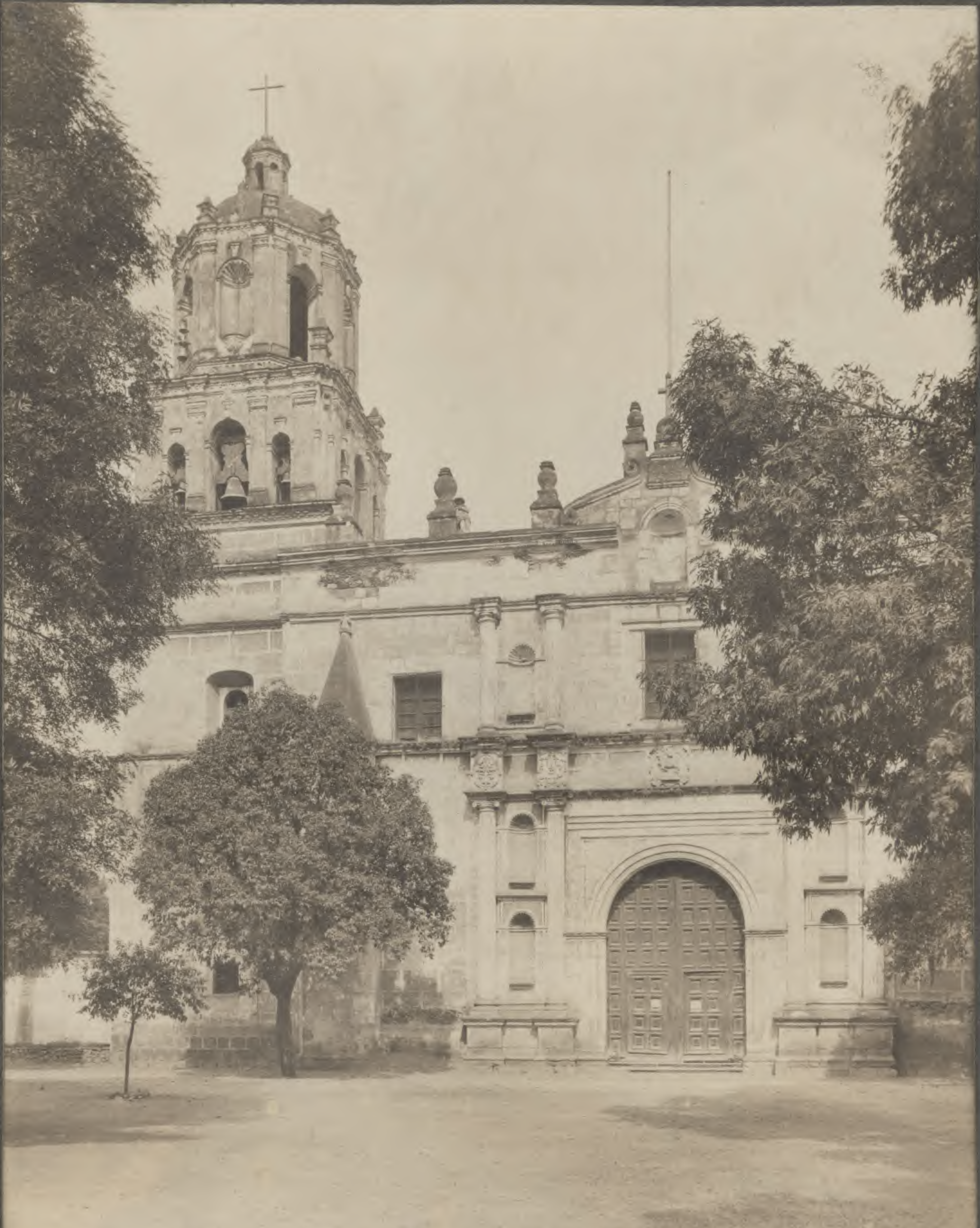

NUMBER 24 ] [ III VOLUME

# Church of San Juan Bautista

*COYOACÁN, Federal District*

PERIOD 16th CENTURY STYLE SPANISH RENAISSANCE

THE old parish church of San Juan, Bautista, at Coyoacán, is one of the best examples of the severe style that distinguished the earliest ecclesiastical work in Mexico. This church is one of the few in Central Mexico without a vaulted roof. Its ceiling is timbered and supported by two rows of arches. The north gateway to the great churchyard dates from the years immediately succeeding the Conquest. The traditions of the indigenous art were naturally fresh in the minds of the native artisans who executed the work, and the Aztec feeling seems in a marked degree to have expressed itself in its character.

SEE Reference VOL. I, PAGE 120

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NUMBER 25) (III VOLUME

## GATEWAY TO CHURCHYARD

### COYOACAN, FEDERAL DISTRICT

Erected about 1530

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The old parish Church of San Juan Bautista, at Coyoacan, is one of the best examples of the severe style that distinguished the earliest ecclesiastical work in Mexico. This church is one of the few in Central Mexico without a vaulted roof. Its ceiling is timbered and supported by two rows of arches. The north gateway to the great churchyard dates from the years immediately succeeding the Conquest. The traditions of the indigenous art were naturally fresh in the minds of the native artisans who executed the work, and the Aztec feeling seems in a marked degree to have expressed itself in its character.

See reference Vol.I, Page 129

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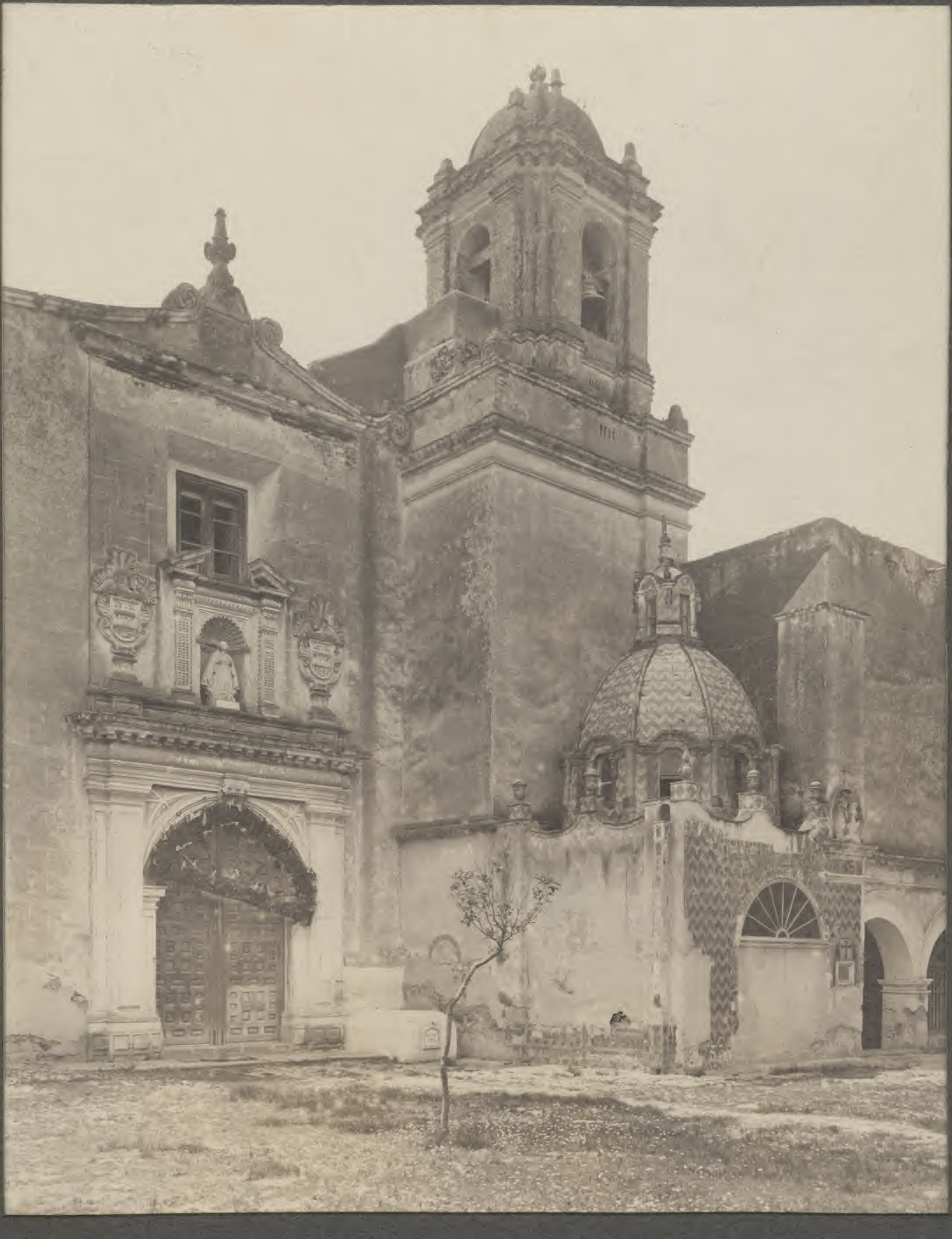

NUMBER 26 ] [ III VOLUME

# Monastery Church at Churubusco

*FEDERAL DISTRICT*

PERIOD LATE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY STYLE SPANISH RENAISSANCE

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THE old monastery of Santa Maria de los Angeles y San Antonio Abad at Churubusco was the scene of a stubborn resistance to the American invasion in 1847. The beautiful little chapel of San Antonio Abad, adjoining the entrance to the church, was originally entirely covered with a brilliant decoration of glazed tiles. The same form of decoration also characterizes a large portion of the interior of the ancient monastery, which is now used as a hospital.

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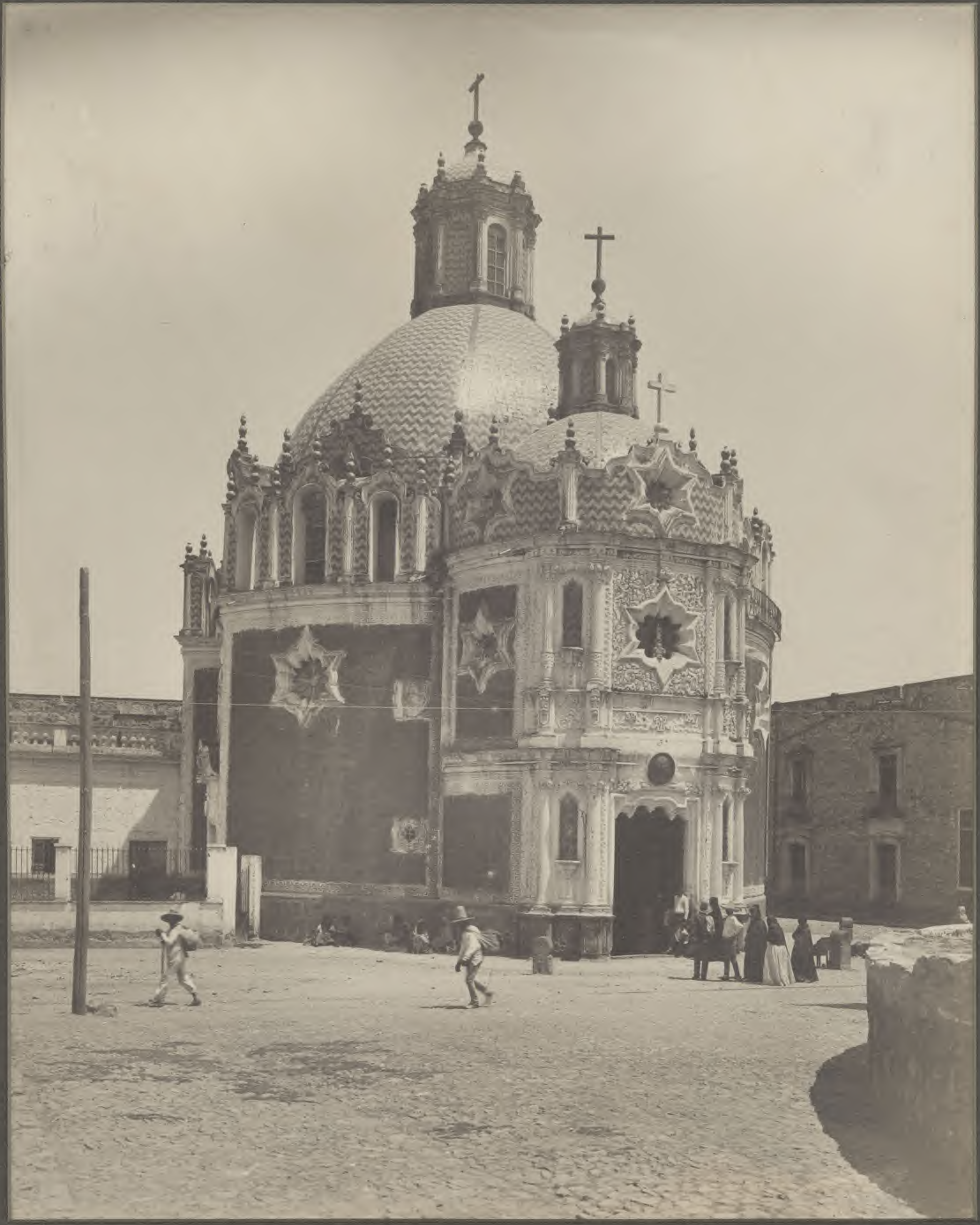

NUMBER 27] [III VOLUME

# The Chapel of the Well [La Capilla del Pocito]

*GUADALUPE, Mexico*

COMPLETED in 1791
ARCHITECT, FRANCISCO GUERRERO Y TORRES

THIS curious structure was erected to cover the sacred fountain of medicinal waters said to have sprung from the spot where the Virgin stood in one of her apparitions at Guadalupe. The elaboration of detail and the beauty of coloring in the tiles add to the effect produced by the very successful treatment of the entrance portion which covers the well itself.

SEE References PAGES 122, 123

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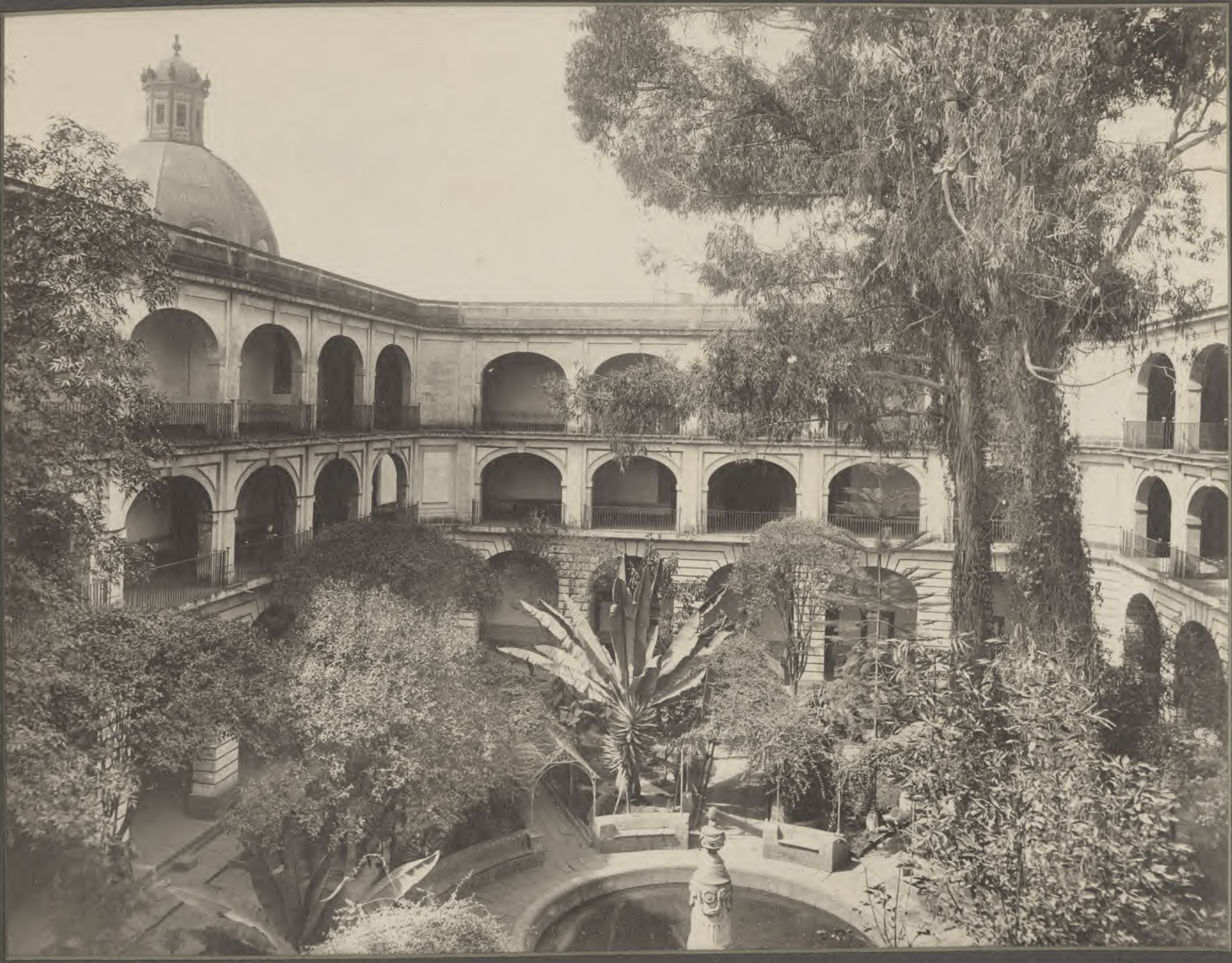

NUMBER 28] **The Court, or Patio** [III VOLUME

# Convent of La Encarnacion

*CITY of MEXICO*

PERIOD LATE 18th CENTURY STYLE SPANISH RENAISSANCE
ARCHITECT MIGUEL CONSTANZO

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THE great convent of *Nuestra Señora de la Encarnacion* was the most splendid of all in the City of Mexico. Its beautiful grand court remains in its original shape, and this portion of the building is now occupied by *Escuela Nacional de Jurisprudencia* [the National School of Law].

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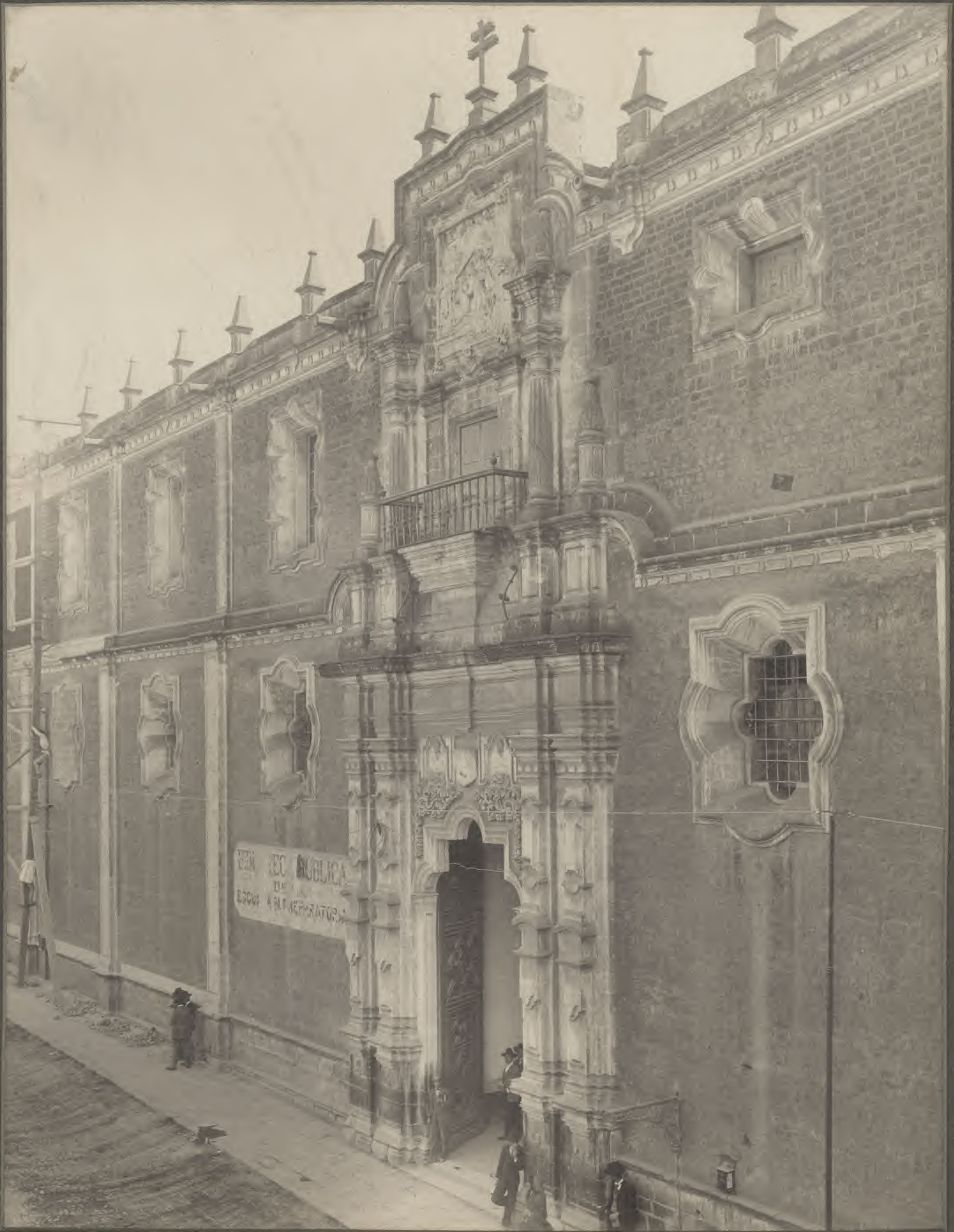

NUMBER 29 ] **Portion of Façade, with Entrance** [ III VOLUME

# Colegio de San Ildefonso

*CITY of MEXICO*

PERIOD MIDDLE of 18th CENTURY STYLE SPANISH BAROQUE

WHAT is now the National Preparatory School, the *Escuela Preparatoria Nacional*, was originally the Colegio de San Ildefonso, conducted by the Jesuits. It occupies a magnificent building with a very long street front. There are three beautiful cloister courts bordered by corridors of extraordinary length. On the street side is the large Hall of Ceremonies, or *Sala de Actos*, a long barrel-arched room which is now notable as containing the splendid choir-stalls from the Church of San Agustín. There is also an interesting tribune that probably dates back to the time when the building was erected. In what was the sacristy of the chapel, now a portion of the college library, there are two great paintings by the Mexican artist, Vallejo; one, "The Holy Family accompanied by Angels," and the other, "The Pentecost."

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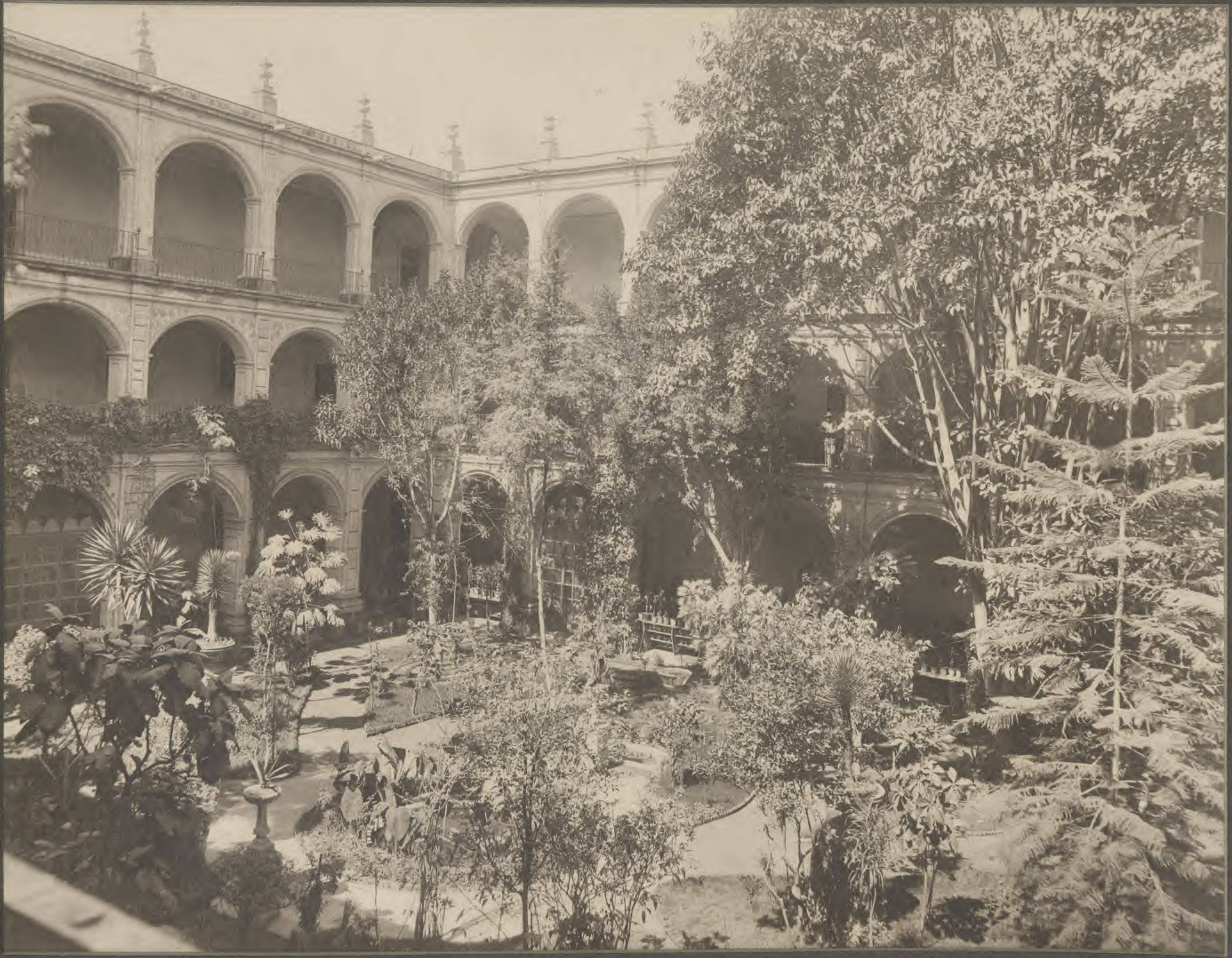

NUMBER 30] **Grand Court, or Patio** [III VOLUME

# Colegio de San Ildefonso

*CITY of MEXICO*

PERIOD MIDDLE of 18th CENTURY STYLE SPANISH BAROQUE

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WHAT is now the National Preparatory School, the *Escuela Preparatoria Nacional,* was originally the Colegio de San Ildefonso, conducted by the Jesuits. It occupies a magnificent building with a very long street front. There are three beautiful cloister courts bordered by corridors of extraordinary length. On the street side is the large Hall of Ceremonies, or *Sala de Actos*, a long barrel-arched room which is now notable as containing the splendid choir-stalls from the Church of San Agustin. There is also an interesting tribune that probably dates back to the time when the building was erected. In what was the sacristy of the chapel, now a portion of the college library, there are two great paintings by the Mexican artist, Vallejo; one, "The Holy Family accompanied by Angels," and the other, "The Pentecost."

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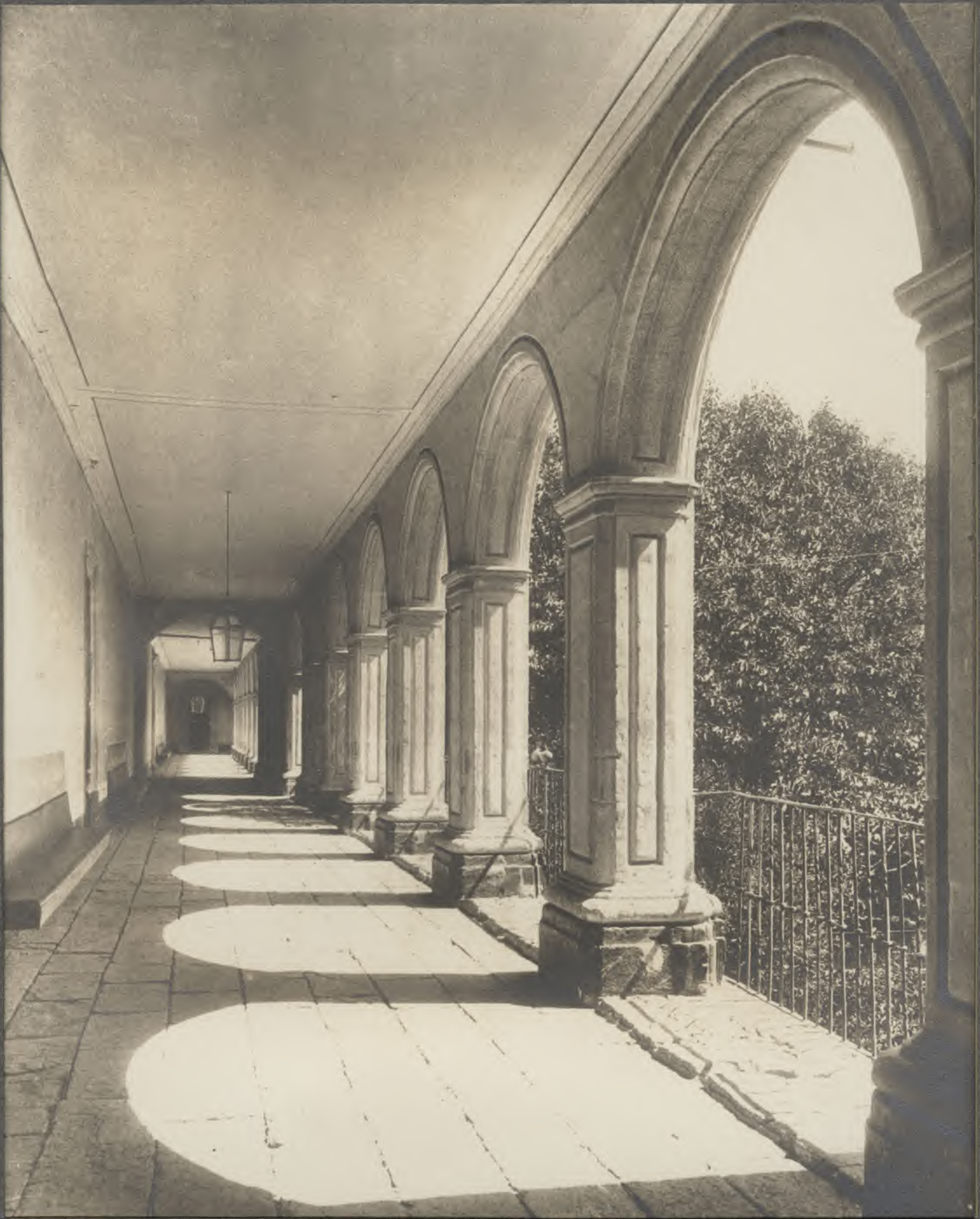

NUMBER 31) (III VOLUME

# THE CORRIDOR ADJOINING THE THREE COURTS

## COLEGIO DE SAN ILDEFONSO
## CITY OF MEXICO

Period Middle of 18th Century. Style Spanish Baroque.

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What is now the National Preparatory School, the Escuala Preparatoria Nacional, was originally the Colegio de San Ildefonso, conducted by the Jesuits. It occupies a magnificent building with a very long street front. There are three very beautiful cloister courts bordered by corridors of extraordinary length. On the street side is the large Hall of Ceremonies, or Sala De Actos, a long barrel-arched room which is now notable as containing the splendid choir-stalls from the Church of San Augustin. There is also an interesting tribune that probably dates back to the time when the building was erected. In what was the sacristy of the Chapel, now a portion of the College Library, there are two great paintings by the Mexican artist Vallejo; one, "The Holy Family Accompanied by Angels", and the other,"The Pentecost."

See reference Vol. I, Page 125

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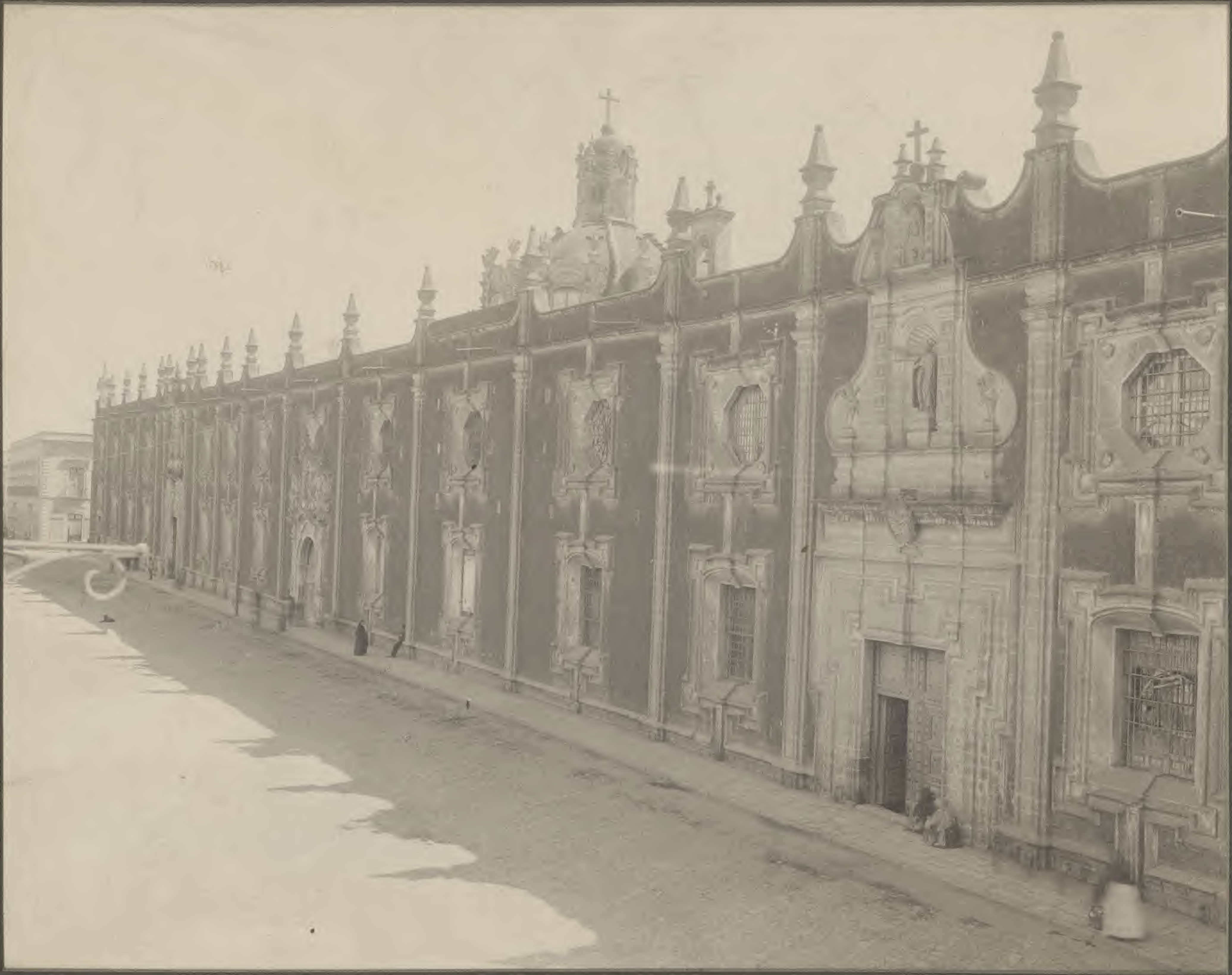

NUMBER 32] The Façade [III VOLUME

# The Colegio de los Viscaynos

*CITY of MEXICO*

PERIOD EARLY 18th CENTURY STYLE BAROQUE

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THIS institution was founded by three wealthy Biscayan merchants in the year 1732 as an institution for the education of girls. Its real name is the *Colegio de la Paz*, but the nativity of its founders has given its popular designation. It covers an enormous area, and its handsome great central *patio*, or court, is one of the largest in Mexico. Nearly $2,000,000 has been expended in the erection, adornment and improvement of this building. The staircase dome in this plate is an uncommon instance of the secular use of that feature.

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